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INCREASING THE LEVEL OF STUDENTS' ACADEMIC MOTIVATI

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Abstract

The article defines the concept of "motivation". This study is dedicated to finding several reasons for demotivation and they are listed. Some issues related to increasing motivation among students to pay more attention to their learning process are discussed.

Keywords

Motivation, educational activity, student, methods of motivation, psychological methods of motivation, organization of the educational process, control and evaluation of students' knowledge.

Introduction

The changes taking place in various spheres of human activity put forward more and more new requirements for the organization and quality of vocational education. Young people with emerging views on the world and a high sensitivity to social processes are an important social group on which the innovative development of both an individual region and the country as a whole depends. Young people are perceived as an important value potential for the development of society, so many scientists are currently conducting research on various aspects of this topic.

Student age is a special period of a person's life. In the course of socialization in today's rapidly changing society, increased demands are placed on a person in terms of activity, independence when planning their future, including professional. Choosing a profession is a rather complicated and sometimes long motivational process. The motives for choosing a profession are one of the most important factors determining the success of adaptation to higher education, training, the formation of professional self-awareness, the choice of the direction of further education and career building.

A modern graduate should have professional knowledge, skills, and abilities. Obtaining them is a complex and time–consuming process that requires a lot of physical and moral effort from students. In order for a student to join this process, to pass it stage by stage qualitatively and confidently, he needs motivation. The main task of the teacher is to stimulate the interests of learning in such a way that the goal of students is not just to get a diploma, but a diploma that is supported by solid and stable knowledge based on practice.

Motivation is the motivation that causes the activity of the individual and determines its directions, this is one of the most effective ways to improve the learning process and results.

The main reasons for addressing the problem of students' motivation to study are as follows:

1. Dissatisfaction of employers with the level of training of graduates of professional educational institutions.

2. Passivity of a certain part of students during training sessions and during extracurricular activities on the subject being studied.

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3. The contradiction between the need to form solid knowledge, skills and a large amount of theoretical information obtained in the classroom.

Ways to solve the problem - Let's consider some methods of increasing students' motivation. For ease of perception, they are grouped together.

Psychological (social) methods of motivation.

1. The process of motivating students by a teacher.

A student is not a schoolboy who can be told "it's necessary", the student needs to explain how knowledge will be useful to him in the future.

He comes to a professional educational institution not only for knowledge, but also (to a greater extent) to become a good specialist in his field. Therefore, the teacher must be able to prove to students that his subject will really be useful in their future activities.

2. The student-teacher bundle.

Educational activity by its nature provides an opportunity for a person to satisfy his inherent needs for cognition, achievement and self-development. If there is no contact between the student and the teacher, then there is no need to talk about any motivation.

It is very important for a student that the teacher is his mentor, so that he can be asked for help during the educational process, discuss issues of concern to him (even if they are remotely related to the topic of the lesson). The teacher should use an effective form of motivation – to strengthen the student's self-confidence . In the learning process, students are more willing to cooperate with the teacher who trusts them more.

3. Respect for students.

Every person strives to be valuable, meaningful, showing efforts and demonstrating that he knows something, can, can. A person's need for respect can be satisfied in many different ways. Whatever the student is, he is in any case a person who wants to be treated accordingly. D. Carnegie advises: "... do not skimp on compliments, recognize the merits (even non-existent), advance positive changes. Then your pupil will have more opportunities to become what you want him to be. Give the other what you want to get from him".

Organization of the educational process.

1. A well-developed system of organization of the educational process is the key to successful motivation.

Students who are "accustomed" to the teacher, to his requirements, will spend less time on organizational issues and understanding what is happening in the classroom. The self-organization of the teacher will form a positive opinion about him from the students.

2. Communication of the objectives of the lesson.

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Informing at the beginning of the lesson about what students will learn by listening attentively and completing tasks aimed at forming internal motivation stimuli. You can even build a process of communicating goals using the "from the opposite" method, i.e. distracting and inattentively listening today, you will never know that ...". This method attracts the attention of even the most restless students.

3. Emphasis on the direct scope of application of the acquired knowledge.

The message of goals may be preceded by some kind of story or life story, the main purpose of which, of course, is to motivate, i.e. to explain to students: where they will be able to apply their knowledge in practice. The so-called "connection of theory with life" increases the interest and attention of students.

Control and assessment of knowledge.

1. Regular and continuous monitoring system by the teacher

Systematic control of students' knowledge is extremely important. The SPO system implies conducting most of the classes in the form of combined ones. The task of the teacher is to regularly check the level of assimilation of students' knowledge to maintain motivation.

2. Bring to the attention of students the criteria for evaluating their activities.

Answers at the blackboard, written papers, testing, practical, laboratory and control work, homework – all forms of students' activities are evaluated. An important point is to explain to students the criteria for evaluating their work. This will help to achieve justice in the system of reward and punishment.

3. Mandatory protection of practical work for those students who were not in class.

For students who are not present at the time of writing the practical work, an additional "complexity" should be introduced: the work should not only be written, but also defended (an individual conversation on the topic with a teacher).

In conclusion, it can be noted that the practical application of motivation methods has a positive impact on the level of success of students in the SPO system. This can only be attributed to those students who consciously chose a profession and an educational institution. After all, many students go to classes only because their parents force them. It is very difficult to interest a student who entered a technical school for a postponement, at the request of parents or for any other reason. Therefore, teachers need to step up their work to involve students in the educational process, and arouse their interest in the specialty they receive.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that monotonous presentation of educational material, monotonous tasks, lack of evaluation, unfriendly, biased attitude of the teacher towards students, unreasonable demands, pickiness, ridicule, threats, reproaches – slow down the formation of student's learning motivation or lead to its complete loss. And the loss of motivation is a serious complication, because in this case it is extremely difficult for a student to concentrate on completing tasks. It becomes much more difficult to prepare for the performance of test tasks, for exams and

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completion of projects. In order for a student to really get involved in the work, it is necessary that the tasks that are set before him in the course of educational activities are not only understandable, but also internally accepted by him, i.e. that they become important to him.

The student will want and will study by himself only when the lesson is interesting and attractive to him. He needs motives for cognitive activity. And such motives are practical classes, practical training on the basis of a medical organization. It is at these moments that students learn much more about their chosen profession, they are motivated, and there is an incentive for further theoretical training. They begin to realize that they can apply their knowledge not only in practical classes, but also in life. It is motivation that motivates the student to overcome various difficulties in the course of his studies.

To attract a student to any activity, it is necessary to interest him and prepare him for this activity, and in the future to direct and direct his activities. In order to realize the creative potential of students, increase interest in the profession, it is necessary to conduct master classes, professional competitions of various levels, conferences of professional orientation on the basis of the educational institution.

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